

A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

LOCAL CHAT: HOME AND FASHION HINTS: RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: THINGS FEMININE

FEMININE LEADERS WHO ARE WORKING FOR WOODROW WILSON

Women of New York Active in Spreading Democratic Gospel

Of the women's Democratic organizations that are working for the election of Woodrow Wilson, most have been organized for the specific purpose of helping to elect the Governor to the Presidency. But there is one that counts his election as but one number on a program that extends back into the past to 1904, and it is expected, will extend into the future indefinitely. This is the Woman's Democratic Club of the City of New York, founded eight years ago by Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, having now a membership of two hundred women, and holding the record for permanency of organization among women's Democratic associations. Since its organization it has assisted in furthering Democratic principles wherever and whenever its services could be used. It played its part in the campaigns that brought George B. McClellan to the mayoralty for his second term, and took an active interest in the Presidential campaign of 1908.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is not a Wilson club primarily, but a Democratic club that works for the principles of Democracy. The club is in a singular relation to the Woman's National Democratic League, which it mothered. Yet it may be said to be daughter of the national body in the sense that a less filial attitude toward the national body that associates the sister locals. The national league was organized in June, Mrs. Crosby being the prime mover in that enterprise, too. The Dolly Madison breakfast at Washington provided the opportunity for prominent Democratic women from all over the country to consider the national phase of the question in conference, and Mrs. Crosby, at the request of the Washington women, promptly brought about an organization. She was elected president of the national league.

The vice presidents elected were Mrs. J. C. Linticum of Baltimore, Mrs. Edward F. Taylor of Glenwood Springs, Colo., and Mrs. William A. Cullor of Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. John E. Baker of Alturas, Cal., was elected recording secretary; Mrs. Steven B. Ayres of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins of Washington, D. C., field secretary. Mrs. William Graves Sharp of Ellyria, O., was made treasurer, and Mrs. Silas Hare of Washington, D. C., historian.

NEW CANDLESTICKS FOR THE TABLE

If tired of the ordinary silver or glass candlestick for the table try those of iridescent glass. They come in many tones of opalescence and a variety of graceful shapes.

Sometimes just the candlestick is of the glass with a shade of paper or lace, but far the handsomest ones have the candlestick, the patent holder for the candle, and the bell-like shade, of the iridescent glass. Occasionally the shade is a paler tone than the holder.

Candlesticks of white Dresden are attractive to use with the low white Dresden or bellique or Italian majolica flower vases in sections. A white candle, unshaded, is in keeping with these holders. For a shade use one entirely white or white, decorated with green ferns.

The Colonial candlestick of glass should be severe in line, especially if it be of pressed glass. It will be given distinction by using a white candle—the patent white glazed holders are best—with a lingerie shade, embroidered in an open design in eyelets and finished with a picot edge.

Not Personal or Factional.

During the summer, vice presidents have been appointed in ten States, and the work of organizing clubs, State by State, has received a decided impetus. Like the New York City league, the national is not a personal or factional league. Both are pledged not to use their influence in behalf of anybody prior to nominations by the Democratic party.

It is a far cry from the present take-it-for-granted attitude about the potential efficacy of women and bodies of women as advocates of political principles, to the perplexity and hostility which greeted Mrs. Crosby's local club when it was introduced to the City Federation of Women's Clubs as an incoming member. "The Woman's Democratic Club of the City of New York," announced the federation's chairman, and added, as Mrs. Crosby rose to make response, "This is the president, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby."

"And without horns," supplemented Mrs. Crosby, reassuringly, as the women leaned forward, with wonderment on their faces.

Today the same women are joining the club, which offers a desired medium for the expression of their own political convictions, and doing it as casually as their Republican sisters are taking similar action in the Republican camps.

New York boasts a number of women leaders who understand thoroughly the art of doing significant work under a semisocial guise. Women, say some, can not do anything without the social feature. "And it is a good thing they can't," the women answer. Mrs. Crosby and the leaders allied with her make use of the "social feature" liberally and frankly in the announcement of forthcoming activities for the Woman's Democratic Club.

That the Democratic women are disposed to enter into these activities with zest is indicated by the calls for tickets that are coming in to Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Jenkins, and their two coworkers, Mrs. A. Emil Skoog of No. 601 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and Miss Nellie M. Nugent of No. 123 West Eighty-fourth street.

The women's Democratic leagues by no means engage all of Mrs. Crosby's civic energies and interest. She is a believer in Henry George's theories, and active in the Woman's Single Tax Club, in the Business Woman's Club, the Woman's Press, Woman's Peace Circle, International Pure Milk, and various other representative organizations.

As a change, use with the Colonial candlestick a colored candle, with a shade of the same shade of silk covered with fillet lace. The four-sided square shade can be easily made by joining the squares of imitation fillet with a narrow insertion.

If you have Canton china use candlesticks of the same ware and shades of water-colored paper with designs to match those on the china. For a Dutch supper are to be found quaint candlesticks in delft blue with which are used paper shades painted with the familiar peasant and windmill scenes of Holland in tones of blue on white.

Unusual, but not cheap, are candlesticks of carved ivory in curious Oriental designs. A shade may be made from Oriental silks not too thick to exclude light. Finish with a narrow gold gimp.

Wash, soak and boil the prunes in the usual manner. When tender take out the stones at neatly as possible, crack them and extract the kernels. Throw these into boiling water for a minute and rub off the outer skin. Dip in cold water to preserve their color and add to the fruit. Sweeten the sauce to taste.

BE A USEFUL GUEST

A girl who is accustomed to spend time with wealthy friends shows her appreciation by making herself useful in quiet ways.

If there are guests who are uninteresting, she relieves her hostess of the burden of entertaining them. She makes herself so agreeable to bores that no one else is bored with them. She is always ready to turn her gifts to account to ease the social burdens of her hostess. She fills out a table at bridge with her host's friends, plays croquet with the children of the family, never finds it too warm for tennis with the college boys, will paddle the canoe for the water-loving guests and read aloud half the morning for the group who like best to sit on the porch and do fancy work.

One of the most useful occupations of this useful guest is her care of the flowers. Vases are filled and put in bedrooms and living rooms, and three decorations for the table are made ready.

Having a love of flowers and sense of color, the table adornments are eagerly waited, as there are, sure to be unusual and artistic combinations. Perhaps for breakfast there will be ferns and the yellow evening primrose, arranged in Japanese style in an oval jardiniere of brown reeds. The can is filled with pebbles and water, and the flowers, stuck in a Japanese holder at one end, seem to be growing in the water. For luncheon there will be a bold arrangement of yellow coreopsis and blue larkspur, while at dinner there will be masses of white phlox and pink spiraea.

No waitress could supply such artistic effects, and the hostess makes sure that useful girls will be included in all her parties.

TRIED RECIPES

STEWED PRUNES.

Wash the prunes thoroughly in several waters and allow them to soak overnight, if possible, in enough water to cover. In the morning, drain and place the water they have been soaked in to heat. To two pounds of the fruit add one pint of water; simmer gently until tender. When putting in the sugar a rich flavor can be added by slicing a lemon and grating the rind into the prunes. Let them stew until there remains just enough water to cover the fruit and make a rich juice. Never add the sugar till nearly done, as it tends to toughen the skins.

PRUNE PUDDING.

Take a dozen large prunes, and add enough water to half cover them. Sweeten with two thirds of a cupful of sugar. Stew until tender, then set aside to cool. When cool, seed and chop the prunes fine, crack the pits and grind kernels to a paste. This added to the prunes will give them the flavor of figs. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and stir lightly into the chopped prunes. Bake in oven for 15 minutes. Serve with plain, or whipped cream. This pudding may be made from stewed prunes that you have on hand.

PRUNE JELLY.

Prune jelly is an economical as well as a toothsome dessert. Stew two pounds of prunes and mash them through a fruit colander. Cover one box of gelatin with cold water and when thoroughly soaked add one and a half cupfuls of sugar, and pour over this mixture the juice from the stewed prunes, and when cool add the mashed prunes. Pour into molds and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

APRICOTS AND PRUNES.

Soak one half pound each of prunes and apricots in cold water overnight. In the morning cover with boiling water and simmer gently three or four hours. About half an hour before taking up add five heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar. This will be jellied when cold.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Mrs. O. P. O'Mara of Salt Lake, after a fight of four hours, hooked a swordfish weighing 240 pounds at Avalon, Cal.

WOMAN WHO IS HEAD OF GREAT WOMAN'S COLLEGE

When, with the redounding leaves of October, Mount Holyoke College celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, it will celebrate another feast—that in honor of its woman president, Mary Emma Woolley. For this college for women, set among the Massachusetts hills not far from the shadow of Mount Tom, distinguished as one of the first institutions in this country to foster the higher education of women, has also the unusual distinction of being one of the few women's institutions of learning, over which a member of that sex presides. Those who best know Miss Woolley would be quick to add that the distinction rested not merely in having a woman president, but in having such a woman to fill that office.

That Miss Woolley possesses an uncommon personality and rare attainments is certain. Perhaps her most salient trait is a broad sanity and balance. The daughter of a Congregational clergyman, born to the unostentatious refinements which are part of the typical New England minister's household, this woman of strong character soon showed that bent for learning and that "modern" spirit, in the best sense of the word, which were to distinguish her in after life. She was one of the first two women to try for and obtain the degree of A. B. at Brown University. From the same institution she won the degree of A. M.; and some years later Brown University conferred upon her the honorary degree of Litt. D. To this was added the L. H. D. from Amherst College and the LL.D. from Smith.

Ability As An Executive.

The president of Mount Holyoke, who has ruled its destinies since July, 1900, is a capable executive. She has proved that she can administer large affairs and sit in council with as much ease and aptitude as if these things had been the natural and exclusive endowments of her sex. She carries grave responsibilities, and faces nearly every day important decisions, and maintains through it all her poise. She has an unusual simplicity, and wears her burdens and her honors with graceful dignity.

This dignity is part of her fine presence, whose effect is felt whether as president of Mount Holyoke and fellow women, she is giving sound advice to an undergraduate who has sought her counsel, or as leader of the woman's movement, she is addressing a mature audience. Miss Woolley is a markedly successful speaker. She is never at loss for the fitting word, the appropriate expression; and she has a voice of quiet carrying power and low tone, so low that its strength is deceptive at first. Those who heard her at the missionary meeting at the close of the woman's campaign of 1911 will recall this clearly.

The meeting, as many remember, was held in Carnegie Hall. The big auditorium was packed. Miss Woolley presided—no easy task in so large a meeting. Every one had something to say, and was trying to say it in chorus. The presiding officer rose to the emergency and kept order in a way that was a surprise to many. No small part of her success lay in the fact that her even, well-modulated voice carried to the farthest corner of the hall.

Part of her ability as a speaker is due to her life-long habit of careful preparation before appearing upon the platform. Part of it also must be attributed to practice. Her dozen years in the presidency at Mount Holyoke have been full ones, in which there have been many addresses. Moreover, she conducts the chapel services each day and thus has con-

ORDERLY COIFFURES

It is no longer fashionable to have one's head look as if hit by a hurricane. The well-dressed woman has glossy, well-arranged locks, nor is the manner of arrangement exaggerated.

There is a growing fancy for individual hair dressing. Find what style suits you and stick to it. Better yet, have a choice of styles, as the hair profits by changing the way of wearing it. If one has an evening and daytime coiffure the day of thin locks is postponed.

It is especially hard to keep hair tidy in summer. There is dust to contend with. This means harder brushing and more frequent washing. A brush with a rubber hair back and pig's bristles will make clean hair less of a task. Always brush the hair well after motoring or being on the train. It is both unsightly and unsanitary to have a dusty scalp; it affects not only the hair, but the general health.

Wear false hair as little as possible in hot weather, as it overheats the scalp. If the hair lies too flat without something beneath it try a small chiffon or net veil, the color of the hair. It is much cooler than the ordinary rolls.

The best way to keep hair tidy is to wear a net. Many women object to this because it tends to make the hair flat. There is a new net of fine hair across the front of the net. When adjusted this net forms a bag shape, which keeps the hair smooth, yet fluffy.

Another secret of tidy hair is to have it firmly grounded at the angle where the arrangement of the coiffure is begun. This is only accomplished by tying. Instead of the unsightly string, there is a small elastic with a button that can be bought in various shades. Never use anything like an ordinary elastic, as the hair catches in it and is cut. A steel hair-pin, bent as needed, holds the long hair firmly and does not cut it.

To make the hair glossy wipe the surface with a silk handkerchief or piece of chiffon velvet.

AN ADJUSTABLE BANDEAU

The girl who likes to forego a potiche in summer may make her hats that were fitted over once more becoming by means of a bandeau. The nuisance of sewing these in has usually been greater than that of arranging the hair over a rat when wearing a hat. Now comes an adjustable bandeau that need not be sewed.

It comes in various shapes and sizes and has three rust-proof clips that are pressed into shape in a minute by slipping under the lining. One bandeau will do for various hats and may be set at any angle to decrease the size of the hat crown and prevent it from resting too far down.

TO FLUFF THE HAIR

Hair in the dog days is tryingly flat and stringy. It can be fluffed and made to stand out well from the head even without curling, by brushing it with an outward twist of the wrist that lifts the hair up from the scalp.

For this brushing, divide the hair into strands, and go over the head in a circle; then begin farther up and continue until all the hair has been lifted and lightened.

If this style of brushing is kept up daily, or even several times a week, the straightest and stringiest hair soon becomes dry and easy to puff out from the face.

stant opportunity to speak in public, although she does no teaching at the college. When the gathering is a small one or the matter in hand one of business, Miss Woolley is always found as ready and well prepared as if she were to address hundreds. To this quality those who have sat with her in the meetings of the College board of trustees bear hearty witness.

ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES SUFFER FROM STARVATION SYSTEM PLAN

Forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners in English jails is made the subject in the London Lancet for Aug. 24, of an exhaustive "preliminary report" by a commission composed of Dr. Agnes F. Savill, C. W. Mansell Moullin, F. R. C. S., and Sir Victor Horsley, F. R. S., F. R. C. S.

"Hunger strikes" among sentenced suffragists have been a feature of the woman's fight for the franchise in England for the past year. It became a very conspicuous feature after the window-smashing outbreak of last November, when 223 prisoners were taken, and it was still a feature two weeks ago, when Mrs. Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans quit eating in their cells in Dublin. It became a factor in the government's attitude toward the cause last June when Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were released from Holloway jail after five days of self-starvation. Nineteen others were set free within a few days thereafter, forcible feeding having failed to break the strikes.

In the report published in The Lancet the investigators say:

"It has been stated by the Home Secretary (Reginald McKenna) that the practice of forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners is unattended by danger or pain. We have carefully considered the written statements of 102 of the prisoners, 90 of whom have been subjected to the operation of forcible feeding; we have personally examined a large number of these prisoners after their release and we have communicated with the physicians who have attended those prisoners whose condition, on release, necessitated medical care.

Physical and Mental Torture.

"The facts thus elicited give the direct negative to the home secretary's assertion that forcible feeding as carried out in his majesty's prisons is neither dangerous nor painful. We are confident, were the details of the


statements we have read and the cases we have examined fully known to the profession, this practice, which consists in fact of a severe physical and mental torture, could no longer be carried out in prisons of the twentieth century.

"Forcible feeding has been carried out by nasal and oesophageal tubes and by the feeding cup. The feeding cup method is frequently administered solely by the warden without the supervision of a qualified medical practitioner. In the majority of cases the feeding has, on principle, been resisted to such a degree that two doctors and four to six wardresses are required for each operation, and in several instances the officials were held at bay for periods varying from ten minutes to over an hour.

"But it is to be observed even in many cases where no resistance was offered great pain was experienced under the operation. In these circumstances it is not surprising many prisoners state that after one operation of forcible feeding they experienced more serious symptoms of pain than after several days' starvation. One prisoner, we examined, a strong woman of fine physique, was so seriously injured by only one feeding she had to be removed to a hospital, and she is but typical of a considerable number."

Hand-wags grow more and more luxurious, but one of the novelties of this season is especially convenient because it is flat, light and very compact.

This bag, which is not much thicker than a man's wallet, is envelope shape and measures 11 by 8 inches. It can be had in various shades of soft antelope or in seal morocco, and can have either a silk cord or, what is more popular just now, a feather handle.



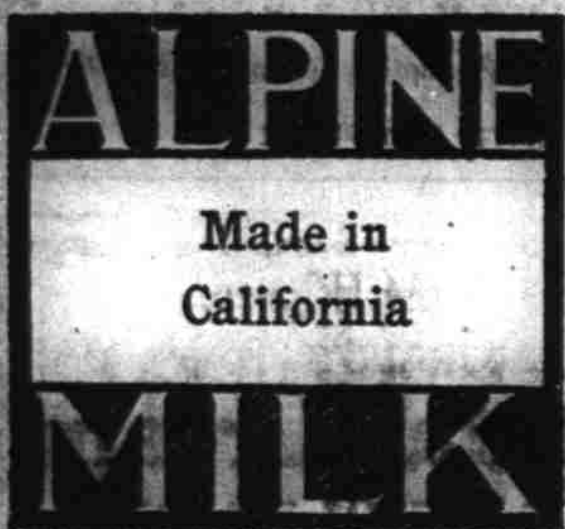
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